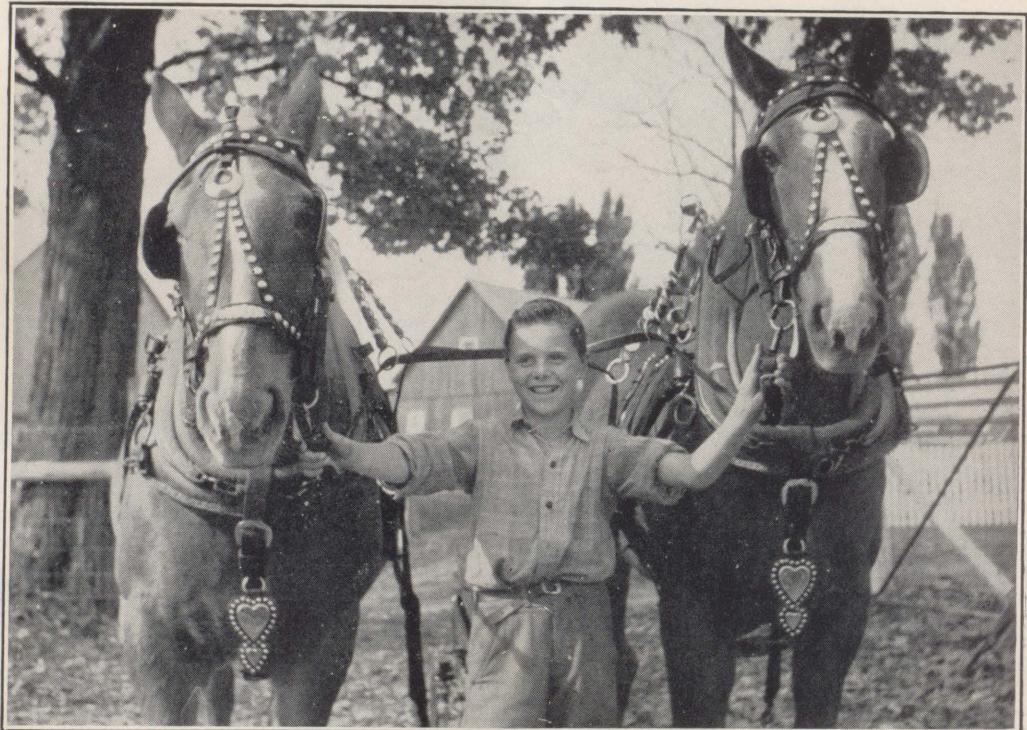


MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 8
No. 2



OCTOBER
1947

Farm · Home · School

Everywhere!



SINCE
1858

MACDONALD'S Quality Tobacco Products

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



Raw Material for Human Beings

Farmers are often inclined to regard themselves as a group apart from the rest of the population—with different interests, different responsibilities. But are they really? They are sometimes inclined to believe that anything they consider is for the farmer's good is for the public good. But every other group does the same. Wouldn't it be far wiser to say: "Anything that is for the public good embraces the welfare of the farmer, along with everyone else interested in the public welfare?"

"The distributor who is not interested in the welfare of his customers has no problems—and soon he will have no business," said the representative of a big grocery firm at a recent food conference sponsored by the Canadian section of the Society of Chemical Institutes at Macdonald College. Might he not just as truly have said: "The person who is not interested in the welfare of others has no problems—and soon he will have no friends?"

Throughout this conference of chemists, attention was directed to means of getting food on people's tables in its most nourishing, appetizing form and at the least cost. The parts played by the chemist in developing new processing techniques, by the processor in applying them, by the distributor in handling food with the least possible waste, were discussed. And the valuable assistance of the engineer in inventing and adapting machines and other equipment, the bacteriologist in ensuring the sanitary condition of food and the statistician in collecting information which made it possible for the system to work smoothly, was recognized.

So was the part of the farmer in producing the raw materials. It was stressed that if these were not good, no amount of processing could result in good food.

The food industry has learned a great deal since its early days, when it resented food legislation. Now it knows that such legislation builds up public confidence in food products, and stimulates sales. True, there may be the odd infringement of the law—but on the whole food processors regard the law as their friend, and their protector against sharp practice on the part of competitors.

"Quality control is the heart and soul of any process," said a top official of one of Canada's largest food-

processing firms, emphasizing that this important point must not be considered just another part of plant routine. Continued efforts to produce better processed foods indicate that interest in the consumer's welfare without which no firm can go on for long—and no farm.

The farmer's place in this picture was pointed out again and again. Unless he supplied good raw materials, there was nothing that the processor or the distributor could do to make them into really choice food.

This question of quality control is one of the most important problems that confronts the farmer today. In the past we have been properly concerned with quantity, but at times we have tended to forget that this was not the only measure of returns. As products are used at ever-increasing distances from where they are grown the costs for transportation and processing mount sharply in relation to the price the farmer receives. And where the raw products are inferior there is no justification for these expenditures. So the farmer's problem today is not to get the highest possible yield of any kind of crop, but to get a reasonably good yield of a readily marketable crop.

There is good reason for this change. People used to believe that all food could be used for any purpose by the human body. But we know now that different foods have different uses, and that inferior products may have distinctly harmful effects on people who eat them.

So a load of hogs or a can of milk or a bushel of wheat represents considerably more than something to be sold. It is raw material which will become part of some human being. If it isn't good raw material the person at the other end will suffer. And eventually, so will the farmer who produced it, because he will get less for his products, if he is able to sell them at all.

Both morally and financially we will all be better off if we direct our efforts toward producing the best possible food.

Our Cover Picture

The smiling lad on our cover this month is John Nichol, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Nichol of Green Hills Farm at Lennoxville, P.Q. The photo was taken just after John had won the event for his class at the Sherbrooke County Plowing Match last year.

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Better Grades on Less Feed

by E. W. Crampton

MOST pig feeding operations have been aimed at getting pigs to market at the earliest possible age. But there was some indication that these very rapidly growing pigs were not the most desirable bacon hogs when rail grading first came into the picture. At certain livestock shows, hogs were first graded or judged on the hoof and subsequently killed for rail grading. And it was somewhat disconcerting to find that the hogs winning the top awards on the hoof frequently were at the bottom of the grading on the rail.

Thousands of carcasses have since been examined. They have shown that the majority of carcasses which are degraded on the rail carry too much fat. Short carcasses are probably the worst offenders because there is not enough frame in a short pig to carry 200 pounds without getting too thick.

Studies at Macdonald College on the best use of the coarse grains in hog production led to the discovery that slow gaining pigs, particularly those which gained slowly after they had reached a weight of 125 pounds or thereabouts, yielded more desirable carcasses than those which showed the more usually accepted normal gains of 1.75 pounds to 2 pounds per day.

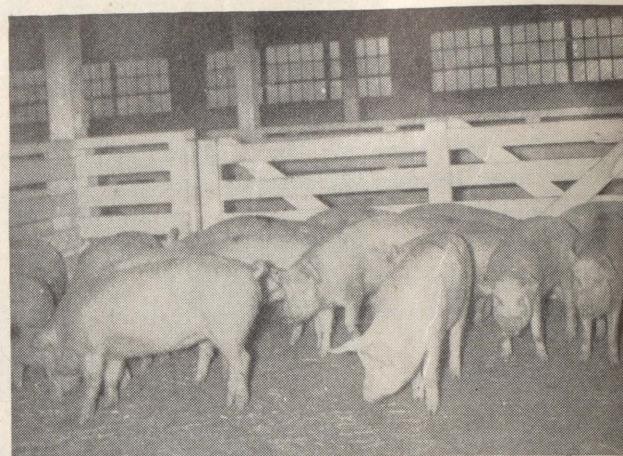
This situation was so pronounced that we decided to try controlling the rates of gain at different times in the fattening period, by regulating the feed intake of the pigs. Some pigs were full fed, while others were restricted sufficiently to cut the rates of gain very sharply from those made by the full fed pigs.

There was a definite difference between male and female pigs in their tendency to produce over-fat carcasses at 200 pounds in liveweight.

When male pigs were full fed we found that 34% of them graded A and received the bonus, while 66% of them failed to get into this selected class. The rates of gain during the final period for those pigs which did receive the bonus were approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per day less than those which failed to receive the bonus. When the same type of pig was fed so that after a weight of 100 pounds was reached, the food intake was restricted sufficiently to curtail his gains to about 1.25 pounds per day the proportion of pigs receiving the bonus was increased to 58%. The difference in rate of gain was from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per pig per day.

With female pigs it was possible with full feeding to obtain 83% grade A carcasses, but here again the gains made per day by the pigs which graded A were a third of a pound less than the daily gain of the pigs which did not make the highest grade.

When female pigs were restricted in amount of feed



The profit on these pigs depends on the cost of feeding them, and the way they grade.

When pigs over 125 pounds are limited in their intake of fattening feeds their gains slow down a little but they actually need less feed to reach finished weight, and grade better on the rail.

to cut their gains to 1.25 pounds per day, 92% of them graded A with only 8 failing to receive the bonus.

These results indicate that, if either male or female pigs can be pushed as rapidly as possible up to a weight of 100 to 125 pounds and then prevented from gaining much more than 1.25 pounds per day, the percentage of bonused carcasses will rise sharply.

These results raised three questions — first, how, under practical conditions where pigs are fed in groups, can restriction of feed intake be arranged in such a way so that some pigs will still not be full fed while others are restricted too much? Secondly, what are the applications of this idea to self feeding? And then, what is the cost?

Since bulky, fibrous rations are usually not very well digested by pigs, it seemed that the solution to the first question is the introduction during the fattening period of a lighter, bulkier ration, which would have the effect of reducing the usable food given the pig. There are several ways in which this could be done. Removing such feeds as corn and wheat from the fattening ration in favor of bulkier feeds such as oats, or perhaps bran, would be one way of cutting the rate of gain without restricting the food intake. Another feed which might be introduced into the fattening ration to cut down the feeding value of the mixture would be alfalfa meal or ground hay.

Acting on these ideas, trials have been conducted at

LEADERSHIP

IN BUILDING MACHINES TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

SINCE 1847



This type of mower was built at the Massey works as early as 1852.

ABOUT 1820 a mower was invented with a circular cutting blade which revolved against the grain, apparently imitating the action of the old scythe blade.

A few years later a mower was invented in the United States which had a sharp knife with teeth moving sideways in a row of iron fingers or guards. The first mower of this type to be made in Canada was produced in 1852 at the Massey works, the little plant which has grown into the Massey-Harris industry of today. And all through its 100-year history this company has been a leader in developing labor-saving farm devices.

The use of modern Massey-Harris farm machines has brought many benefits to Canadian farmers. The Massey-Harris Side Rake and Tedder turns the hay into light,

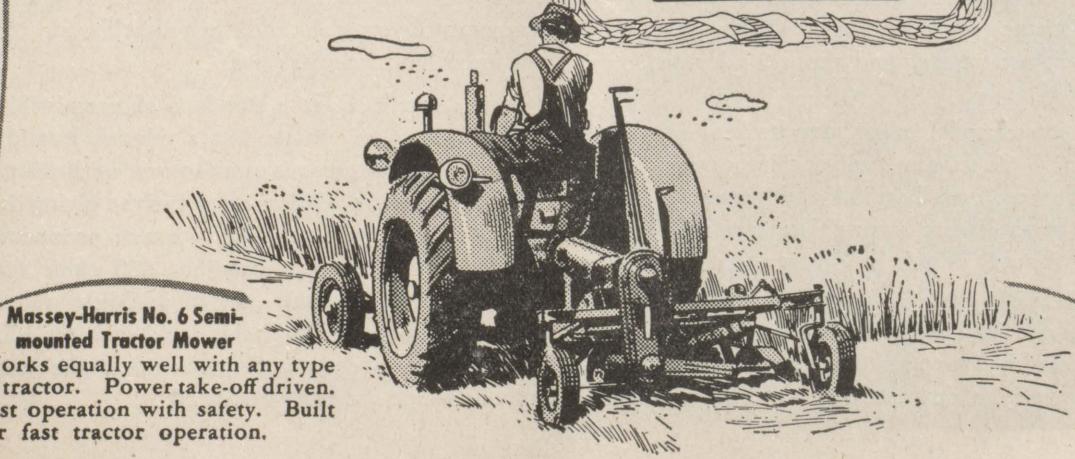
fluffy windrows, so the air can cure it quickly. The Massey-Harris Hay Loader builds a load of well over a ton in twenty minutes. The Massey-Harris Forage Harvester enables a farmer to cut hay at the right time — providing nutritious forage for livestock.

Massey-Harris machines mean speed, large-scale production. They have reduced production costs per acre and have increased the farmer's yearly profit.



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Macdonald in which the rations given to pigs up to 125 pounds have been on the heavy, concentrated side; followed by fattening rations which were light and bulky and of relatively low feeding value. This obviously is almost an exact reverse of the older scheme of hog feeding.

Our results with these rations have been in accordance with our expectations. Without exception rapid early gains, followed by slower gains during the fattening period effected by diluting the feeding value of the ration with oats, oat hulls, barley hulls, alfalfa or bran, have resulted in a sharp increase in the proportion of carcasses receiving the bonus for excellence.

This method of effecting a restriction in food intake, or rather of calorie intake, is entirely practical and appears to be quite satisfactory.

With regard to self-feeding, this question arises. If the ration is regulated so that under full-feeding it does not tend to over-fatten the animal, then will it not be possible to self-feed market pigs without any danger of damage to carcass excellence?

One of the results of self feeding has been over-fat carcass. Another weakness of self feeding has frequently been waste of feed. This wastage is particularly pronounced where rations are ground. When whole grain can be used, much less loss is involved.

It might be possible to press a ground ration into pellets for feeding market pigs. This would add to the cost of the ration, but its cost might be largely offset by the saving in feed. We have found that when rations are pelleted they may be self fed with no more wastage than is found with whole grain. There is no tendency for pigs to root out the feed from the feeder and to trample it and hence make it unfit for consumption.

There is also a possibility that only the protein-mineral supplement need be pelleted — the ration

being a mixture of whole grains plus pelleted supplement.

The matter of ration efficiency is also involved in costs — the feed needed per pound of gain. Our results indicate that while the "slow gain" scheme demands about three weeks longer feeding, the feed needed per pig (i.e. for a gain of 170 pounds) is on the average reduced by 75 to 100 pounds. This is possible because less fat is formed. To produce a pound of pure fat it takes over twice the total digestible nutrients needed to produce the same weight of protein. Hence the restriction of fat production tends to lower feed requirement per unit of gain.

Whether self feeding can be employed successfully with the method of ration adjustment which has been described is now under investigation at Macdonald. One of the problems involved is the supply of water, particularly during cold weather. Self feeding is not satisfactory unless fresh water is available to the pigs all the time. A restriction of water will curtail food intake and this of course may upset the whole program.

Automatic Water Bowls

Automatic water bowls similar to those used in cattle stables have been found entirely satisfactory for pigs of all ages. Even pigs three or four weeks of age will learn to depress the pedal in the bottom of the bowl and get water. But the type of bowl is important. The pedal which trips the valve should nearly cover the bottom of the bowl and should have a relatively small hole in the centre, through which the pig can see and smell the water which remains in the bottom of the bowl. It is in his effort to get this water that he pushes down the pedal and hence brings more water. No type of tripping mechanism which will enable the pig to completely empty the bowl without tripping the valve is satisfactory.

What to Aim at in Stabling

The ideal barn temperature for milk producing stock is between 45 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit, advises the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating. Barn temperatures below freezing and above 80 degrees lower milk production.

Dry stock at reduced feeding may be kept in a barn between 50 and 60 degrees, while calf barns are best kept at 60 degrees and hospital and maternity barns at 60 degrees or somewhat higher. The barn volume and construction should permit adequate heating during winter by the stabled animals.

Ventilation should be supplied through or near the ceiling, and be adequate to remove excessive heat, moisture and odors without draft on the stock. Exhaust open-

ings should be near the floor so that large volumes of warm air will be held in the barn, providing better temperature control and less likelihood of sudden change in barn temperature.

It is difficult to set a standard of permissible relative humidity for cow barns, but a relative humidity of 80 percent at 45 degrees is satisfactory, with 85 percent as a limit. A cow of 1000 pounds weight giving 20 pounds of milk a day, will average moisture production of 15 pounds a day. If each cow has 600 cubic feet of air space with 130 square feet of building exposure, the barn will require ventilation of 2,600 to 3,550 cubic feet per hour per cow, depending on the temperature zone in which the barn is located.

Big Gain in Clover Yield

How much would a 75 percent increase in clover yields for 31 years mean to you? If you usually take off a couple of tons per acre it would give you an extra 41½ tons an acre in that time. And the cost—well, at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S., it was eight tons of lime per acre.

Back in 1914 the Kentville Station decided to find out how yields would be affected by liming the fields. Two tons of ground limestone were applied to each acre in each of four years — 1914, 1917, 1920 and 1923. Ever since then, yields have been considerably higher than the unlimed plots next to the tests.

Clover wasn't the only crop that liming improved. Mangel yields more than doubled after the same treatment. Potatoes gained 14 percent, swede turnips 18 percent and wheat 57 percent.

Of course, soils aren't all the same. Some might show ever better results than at Kentville, while others that contain more lime would not respond as readily. The best way to make sure of what liming would do on your land is to try it on a little piece of ground — say a quarter of an acre — and see how the crop on the limed soil compares with the rest of the field, seeded to the same crop. Or you can ask our agronomist or agr. rep. about soil tests. Too much lime can be harmful, especially to potatoes. If the land is too heavily limed it may bring on potato scab. But tests at Kentville show that one ton per acre of ground limestone may be safely applied when seeding the hay in a hay, potato, grain rotation. When handled in this way no scab appeared on the potatoes, and the hay was heavier and better.

The first benefit from lime is unusually increased yields of the best adapted hay and pasture grasses. This gives more and better feed at lower cost, and also adds humus to the soil in the form of plant roots. Where clovers or other legumes are grown there's an extra advantage, because these plants take nitrogen — a very necessary plant food — from the air and add it to the soil. Then, too, many hard and lifeless soils become open and crumbly after lime is added. This makes them easier to work, and better for crop growth.

Manure and suitable fertilizers are needed to produce the best crops. But costly fertilizer is wasted on soils that are too acid. Overcoming soil acidity is one of the chief things lime does. So, for better crops, the first thing to do is to find out if your land needs lime. Your agricultural representative can tell you about soil tests, and where you can buy ground limestone cheaply.

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Insuring Next Year's Bloom

by D. W. Pettit

DIGGING, curing and storage are three of the most important phases in gladioli culture. Corms should be lifted in the fall, just as the foliage starts to turn brown. The digging should be done in dry weather to facilitate handling of the corms when they are removed from the soil.

The first operation in digging is to loosen the soil about the corms. This may be done with a plough, drawn so that it goes beneath the plants, loosening them and leaving them in a horizontal position on the surface of the ground. Using a plough with the mould-board removed, to avoid turning the soil over, is another satisfactory method of loosening the soil about the corms. On small plantings the potato fork works well.

When the soil has been loosened the corms are pulled up by the tops and placed in screen-bottomed trays. Here the tops are cut off close to the corms and the soil shaken off. Close watch must be kept to prevent mixing of varieties. When the tops and the soil have been removed, the corms are placed in curing trays.

The size of these curing trays depends on the storage space and the particular desires of the individual. They are usually about four feet square and from four to five inches in depth, with a burlap bottom supported beneath by a finely meshed wire such as chicken wire. When the weather is warm and dry the trays are left in the field or moved to some central spot to be dried by the wind and sun. If this method of field curing is used, it is wise to cover the trays at night to protect the corms from frost and moisture. The length of time the trays are left in the field depends largely upon the condition of the soil when the corms are dug.



The soil is loosened around the corms. They are pulled by the tops, and will be placed in screen-bottomed trays to dry.

We all admire the exotic beauty of gladioli. But often that beauty fails to materialize because we haven't given it a chance. To get the most of our glads next year, we need to start now.

If the weather is not suitable for field curing, inside curing must take its place. To speed up the drying process inside, the air should be kept under forced circulation with the aid of electric fans or by well placed windows. In both field curing and inside curing, the corms should be turned every one or two days to insure good air circulation. Prolonged curing, especially where the conditions are moist, encourages the growth of bacterial diseases.

The corms can be cleaned when the roots and old corms are dry enough to pull off easily. Usually cleaning can be started one to two months after the drying and curing started. Some varieties are ready to clean earlier than others, and by doing them at this time the work is cut to a minimum. The husks are not removed from the corms when they are placed in storage.

Corms are best stored in a manner that permits plenty of ventilation around and in the container. A very satisfactory type of container is one made of wooden sides from four to five inches deep with a bottom of finely meshed wire screen supported by slats. However, many other kinds of containers are in use such as paper bags and all-wood trays. The corms should be kept in an upright position, if at all possible, so that any growth that may take place in storage will continue in the normal direction.

The actual storage conditions are of major importance if the stock is to come through the winter season with no ill effects. The temperature should range from 40 degrees F. to 45 degrees F. with a relative humidity between 30% to 40%. Moist air encourages growth and bacterial reproduction. On the other hand, air that is too dry causes shriveling to the corm thereby decreasing its germinating power. When storage temperatures go above 50 degrees F. thrips begin to develop and multiply which necessitates fumigation.

U.S. Feed Grain Crop Is Believed Smallest Since First War Year

Canada is not alone this year in its low feed grain production. The U.S. crop is expected to total about 97 million tons, which is 22 percent less than in 1946, and the smallest since 1939. However, in the U.S. the supplies of by-product feeds are expected to be almost the largest on record, and large quantities of wheat will probably be fed.

World Citizenship Starts Right in Local Community

"For 2,000 years people have been asking: 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Their lips have answered 'Yes,' but their actions have said 'No'."

That is how Watson H. Porter, editor of the Farmer's Advocate, introduced a talk on Citizenship in the World Community. He was speaking at the Junior Farmers' Conference at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

In a rapidly shrinking world, all peoples are neighbours, said Mr. Porter. But it is still difficult to create a world community and to bring order out of chaos. Nations can have pride in their effort and endeavours, but they will have to surrender some of their nationalism, their rights and freedom as nations in order to meet the new world situation.

Canada is a young nation, and we must recognize that other nations, some with histories going back for 5,000 years, may not have the same viewpoint as Canada and their viewpoint must be recognized. Among the nations are those which have everything and those which have nothing. Those which have the tools, talents, skills and natural and raw resources, must be willing to share with the others which have not.

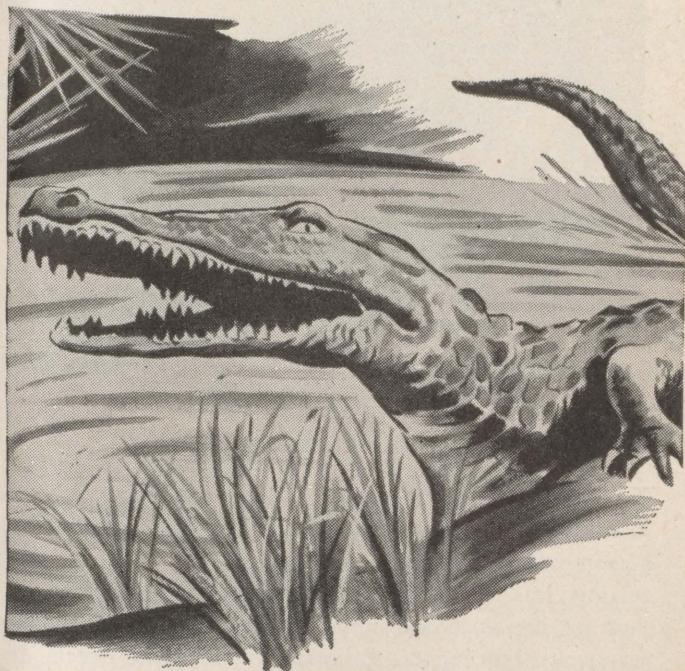
Admitting that Germany and Japan had "asked for it and got it" Mr. Porter said their restoration should be regarded as necessary in the international scheme.

Are we prepared to open our ports to goods of low standard of living countries? Will that lower our own standard of living? Or will we join with the Food and Agriculture Organization to provide a complete diet for all peoples and relieve the world from hunger, cold, suspicion and fear?

Canada is in an unusual position, sandwiched between the two most powerful nations in the world, the United States and Russia, which have conflicting ideologies. Canada is now the crossroads of the sky, and that means new problems and responsibilities, for a population of 12,000,000. Canada's Arctic has suddenly become of great strategic importance and of concern to many nations. We should set up weather stations there, and should consider the vital problem of defence that it presents. The question is, "Should we develop the north country ourselves, or let the United States or the United Nations do it?"

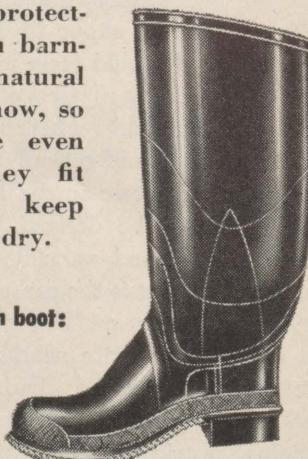
Many farm people are inclined to feel remote from the problems of the world but this should not be so. Their membership in the Federation of Agriculture gives them a close link with the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. As members of farm organizations, you can take a real part in world affairs and become good world citizens.

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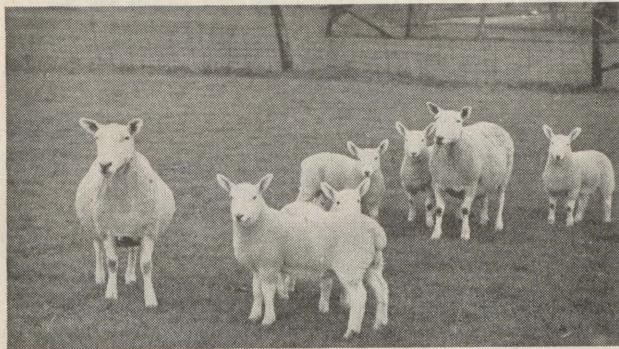
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Five Lambs Instead of Four



A pair of twins and a set of triplets; that makes five lambs from two ewes — a good increase in any flock.

by G. C. Ashton

LONG AGO students of sheep husbandry claimed that ewes given extra feed just before breeding season would give birth to more lambs than ewes receiving less feed. This feeding practice, known as flushing, has since been upheld by tests which have been set up at experimental stations to measure its effects. It does result in more lambs.

The increase in the number of lambs born in a flock as the result of flushing may be due to some ewes producing two lambs where otherwise they would have had only one, or of other ewes which might have had no lambs at all under ordinary care being stimulated enough by the extra feed to have at least one lamb when flushed.

There is of course, no assurance that two offspring will be born in every case where only one would be born without the treatment or that every ewe in the flock will give birth to one lamb at least.

An increase of about 25 percent in the number of lambs dropped would seem to be the best a farmer can expect. This means the sheepman who practised flushing should get five lambs where his neighbour who did not flush his flock would get only four lambs.

Nor is an increase in the number of lambs born the only benefit to be derived by the sheep raiser from flushing. A second valuable result of this system of flock management is the earlier and more uniform breeding dates of the ewes. This gives an earlier lambing season and animals more nearly the same age than when ewes are not flushed. Early lambs allow for early marketing, which in turn provides an unglutted market with higher prices.

The beneficial effects of flushing are explained in this way. Ewes that are in very poor condition may fail to come in heat or if they do they may fail to get with lamb. Ewes improving in condition (usually gaining in weight) at the time of breeding are stimulated to pro-

Bringing ewes up in flesh before breeding results not only in more lambs, but in earlier lambing, easier marketing and a higher price per lamb.

duce more egg cells for fertilization by the sperm from the ram.

Methods of Flushing

The rewards of flushing may be secured in several different ways, none of which require any great amount of effort on the part of the flock owner. It appears that no particular feed is necessary to get results, but rather just an increase in the total feed eaten. An extra allowance of farm grains appears to do the job just as well as an extra supply of pasture grass. A period of two to three weeks before the breeding season starts is sufficient time for this more generous feeding to have its effect.

Pasture

Pasture is preferred to grain for flushing as it is usually cheaper. Unfortunately late summer and autumn, the usual time for most breeds of sheep to mate, is not a season of abundant pasture in Canada. But with a little management, it is not difficult to arrange a good supply of pasture in Eastern Canada at this season. Of distinct aid to the farmer at this time is the usually frequent rainfall and the aftermath tendency of the hay plants to produce a lush growth of grass in the fall. But if the season is wet enough to make low pastures washy, ewes will flush better on higher land.

Sheep readily eat quite a wide variety of plants so it is not difficult to provide a pasture which is acceptable to them. Fall growth of clovers and alfalfa supplies fodder sufficiently nourishing and stimulating to do an effective job of flushing. No special seeding is required, as such growth is a natural part of ordinary hay production on eastern Canadian farms.

One annual crop which can be used effectively is rape. This plant is widely adaptable and greatly relished by sheep. It is a heavy producer and lasts over a long period, withstanding considerable frost without suffering damage. Incidentally besides being an effective flushing agent rape, like sheep, is hard on weeds.

While all these pastures are excellent for the job in hand, they do have their drawbacks. In such animals as sheep and cattle lush pasture sometimes produces bloat, and the farmer must always be on the lookout for its development. If the animals are prevented from gorging themselves on such fodder or consuming large quantities of it while wet with dew or rain, little trouble should be encountered.

Grain Feeding

To obtain the benefits of flushing by providing the
(Continued on Inside Back Cover)



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmer's co-operatives

Don't Get Caught With Your Inventories Up

J. R. Love Addresses Annual Meeting Maritime Co-op Services

"The easy wartime money is gone. The battle for the consumers' dollar is on," declared J. R. Love, president of Interprovincial Co-operatives, addressing a banquet at the annual meeting of Maritime Co-operative Services held in Moncton early this fall. "Under our competitive profit system there will be no holds barred, so co-ops will have to be on their toes if they are going to stay in business. They will have to watch their inventories carefully. They will have to buy right, which needless to say means through their own wholesale and they must sell for cash if they intend to keep out of financial difficulties."

Love pointed out that consumer credit had hit an all-time high of well over \$10 billion in March, 1947. During the past year national advertisers in Canada and the U.S.A. had spent \$386 million on magazine advertisements, \$193 million for radio time, and \$32 million for space in farm papers in their fight to retain patronage.

Many people thought of capital as being the all-important thing in business. But, said Love, "the real thing that has built great commercial and industrial organizations in Canada is simply the loyal patronage of a lot of little people.

"What power we, the people, have in our hands! What possibilities to create and build a better economic system! But are we really doing a job to make conditions better for ourselves and our neighbours? Well, you say, we have our local co-op store, but it only

does a small part of the business done in our community. There you have the challenge right in your own back yard. Why should we people, whose patronage has built all our local communities, not have the best stores in every district? Simply because we haven't learned the essential necessity in playing a successful game of co-operation. Co-operators have done a marvellous job in many communities in building and operating successful co-operative enterprises. It can be done in every community in Canada when people realize the power of their own patronage."

Maritime Co-op Services Tops Four Million

Delegates numbering 150 from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, attending the annual meeting of Maritime Co-operative Services, heard W. H. McEwen, general manager of the central wholesale and marketing co-op, announce a total turnover of \$4,022,807.95 for the year under review . . . an increase of over \$800,000 over the previous year and an all-time high. The report showed increases in volume for every department with the exception of hog marketings. Net revenue for the year ending May 31 stood at \$107,409.27.

In its busiest year since operations began, the Feeds Department showed over \$2 million of sales. A newer business, the Machinery Department, with nearly \$95,000 of sales, had more than doubled in a year, despite the shortages that existed in many lines which were in demand.

The Yellow Tobacco Co-op of Joliette

The processing plant of the Yellow Tobacco Co-operative at Joliette was built in 1938 at a cost of \$225,000.

The plant and warehouse has a floor space 2000 by 400 feet and employs from four to five hundred people in the season from November to March or April. In an

average season 2½ million pounds of tobacco are processed. Two hundred growers are members of the co-operative, and are well satisfied with the success of their business. At a price ranging from 30 to 35 cents a pound the return from an acre runs as high as \$350. In eight crops only once did a private company better the co-operative price.



MARKET COMMENTS

Apparently Mr. Bevin still believes in gold. But a recent newspaper headline reads: "Finns furnish funds for food by exports." This temporarily unfashionable method used by the Finns has the blessing of antiquity.

In the last census year Quebec province sold 524,498 hogs alive and slaughtered on farms for sale and home use 318,071. Well over one-third of the number of hogs slaughtered were killed on the farm. This proportion may be increased if and when conditions dictate. The strike in packing plants will not prevent converting pigs into fresh pork. That is a comparatively simple matter that cannot be put off too long without loss. Processing pork into bacon is a different thing. The strike may have the effect of increasing the domestic consumption of fresh pork and decreasing the proportion of bacon for export.

September 15 saw the removal of subsidies on flour, bread, and other items including agricultural implements. The price of bread has increased from 3 to 5 cents per loaf.

Beginning September first the price of bacon for export to Britain was increased \$2.00 per cwt.

The second grain crop estimate places the Canadian wheat crop at 352 million bushels, oats 288 million and barley 151 million.

The Grain Board announces that except for special conditions no export licences will be granted for barley and oats during the present crop year.

The first estimate of late crops for the Dominion with last years figures in brackets is:

Sugar beets	616,000 tons (733,500)
Hay	16,272,000 tons (14,372,800)
Potatoes	41,261,000 cwt. (47,483,000)

Trend of Prices

	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1947	Sept. 1947
LIVESTOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	12.60	14.25	14.08
Cows, good, per cwt.....	9.90	10.25	10.05
Cows, common, per cwt.....	7.75	7.75	7.60
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	6.33	6.25	5.60
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	14.87	14.40	15.20
Veal, common, per cwt.	10.80	11.00	13.30
Lambs, good, per cwt.	14.00	16.10	15.00
Lambs, common, per cwt.	8.60	12.25	10.40
Bacon Hogs, B1, dressed, per cwt.	20.72	22.60	23.33
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.40	0.55	0.58
Cheese, per lb.	0.23	0.26	0.26
Eggs, Grade A, large, per doz.	0.49½	0.50	0.48½
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus per lb.	0.27½	0.26	0.26½
Chickens, dressed, milkfed A, per lb.	0.35	0.38	0.37
FRUITS & VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per box	2.50	—	3.00
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.30-1.50	1.60-1.75	1.75
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	30.00	30.25
Oil Meal (38%) per ton	—	45.25	

Alberta Co-ops Buy \$40,000 Printing Plant

Co-operative Press Limited, a \$40,000 printing plant located in Edmonton, is now owned and controlled co-operatively by a group of Alberta Co-ops. The plant, formerly operated under the name of the Institute Press Ltd., does close to ninety per cent of its business for co-operatives, and prints the "Co-op News", chief co-op publication in Alberta.

Champion Judges at Sherbrooke



Gilbert and J. L. Sauvage of Ste. Alphonse de Granby. The latter was champion showman in the class over 16 years of age.



Calf club judging champion Cecile Bisson, who led all contestants under 16 years of age.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Provincial Exhibition Emphasizes Youth

The Age of Youth was the theme of the Provincial Exhibition this year, and in keeping with this title the exhibits set up by various agencies in the Industrial Building were planned to show what is being done for the young people of the province by the Provincial Government departments and by other organizations interested in the welfare of our young people.

Colonization, for example, in its own section of the grandstand building, effectively contrasted life in the city to life in the country with scale models of city streets and beautifully equipped farm homes, one look at which should convince any sceptic that farm life is the only one worth while. Large wall maps showing the development going on in the colonization districts, with samples of the equipment used by engineers in laying out new districts, kept the crowds interested, and an information booth appeared to be doing a heavy business in giving advice and suggestions.

A companion exhibit to that of the Colonization Department was one on forest protection, graphically urging care and commonsense when working or travelling through the forests, one of the important sources of Quebec's wealth, and of winter income to many of our farmers and colonists.

The Department of Fisheries and of Mines both had large displays dealing with their operations, the emphasis in the former case being on the finished packaged product, while the Mines Department showed a full scale mine face with the latest in mining equipment in place.

The Quebec Fair must be an eye-opener to visitors from other parts who do not realize the exquisite work that is turned out by craftsmen and women in remote villages. The displays of wood carving, weaving, pottery, metal working etc. were made still more interesting by the fact that one could stop and watch a figure being carved from a block of wood before one's eyes, but the booth that drew the biggest crowds was one in which a young woman was working at a whirling spinning wheel. The wheel was a brand new and shiny one, but it reminded one that in countless places in Quebec the spinning wheel is still a standard piece of equipment in the farm home.

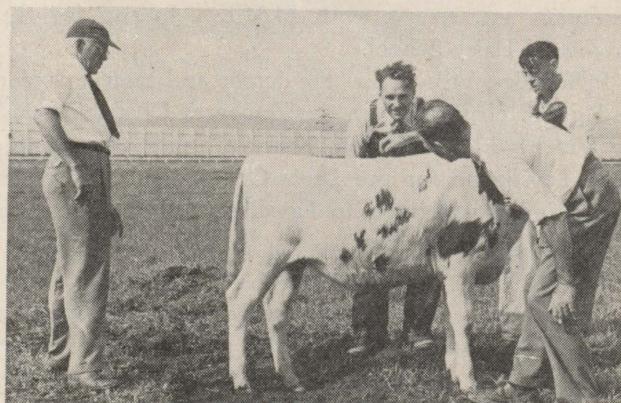
For the young people of the cities there were displays of welding, machining, paper making, motor

mechanics, dressmaking, etc. and a large booth was given over to a display of the equipment used in giving aptitude tests. The outfit in which one tried to move a metal pointer along a slot in a metal plate without touching the sides of the slot and so ringing a bell, was particularly interesting to a flock of small boys who tried it out whenever they got a chance. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides had booths set up in which information was available to the younger people and their parents.

The Cercles des Fermieres were especially well represented this year at the Exhibition, and there were representatives at Quebec from 86 different groups, who had brought along with them a total of 358 exhibits, most of which were offered for sale. In fact, the needlework and similar entries this year were particularly heavy, 210 individuals displaying 867 separate items in these classes, in addition to the organized exhibits of the Cercles.

Large and very complete exhibits set up by French-Canadian groups from Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan attracted many visitors, who came away with a good knowledge of farming conditions in those provinces, and the progress being made there by their French-speaking compatriots.

Livestock exhibits were almost 100 more than last year: entries in hogs were down and in sheep and horses about the same. The table below gives this information in condensed form for those of our readers who are interested in statistics.



Everything must be exactly right before Harry Strohmeyer (left) will take a picture.

	Number of entries	
	1947	1946
HORSES		
Percherons	12	14
Belgians	28	18
Clydes	15	11
Canadians	30	40
DAIRY CATTLE		
Ayrshires	124	168
Canadians	143	128
Holsteins	133	110
Jerseys	227	131
SHEEP		
Leicesters	34	44
Shropshires	25	24
Oxfords	33	26
Hampshires	11	10
Cheviots	23	27
Southdowns	10	7
HOGS		
Yorkshires	79	86
Tamworths	13	15
Market hogs	15	33

For various reasons a number of breeders usually seen at Quebec were not able to make the trip this year. Among the missing were the herds of Albert Pepin, Ulric Deschamps, P. D. McArthur and Romain Fafard, and John Heatley and Son's Clydes did not come out either.

Livestock Placings

Some of the heavy competition was missing in Ayrshires, and judge Donald Cummings had classes from only six exhibitors to place. The largest were two heifer classes with 11 entries each and the bull classes were small. Honours in the classes were divided between the Levis College, the Provincial Dairy School and Azellus Lavallee with three firsts each, with Roland Pigeon and Rouleau and Fils taking one class each. Group honours were divided also, junior herd and junior get of sire going to the Levis College, Lavallee taking senior herd, Pigeon senior get of sire and Rouleau and Fils progeny of dam.

Rouleau had the senior and grand championship on Baron Surveillant, and Pigeon's de Vercheres Bombar- dier. The Levis College had Levisien 7-B for junior champion and reserve with MASKA Juliano for the Provincial Dairy School.

In females, Pigeon had the junior and reserve senior and grand champions on de Vercheres Chatelaine and de Vercheres Claudia 5th. Reserve junior was Bambinella Levisienne for the Levis College and the senior and grand award went to Lavallee's Du Portage Lina Superbe.

Canadians

Eleven herds of Canadians were out to be judged by Steve Boily, and honours were fairly evenly distributed, with a slight edge to L. A. Sylvestre of St. Simon and E. Sylvestre of St. Hyacinthe. In the group classes E. Sylvestre had the junior herd and junior get



The miniature train, a new ride this year, was popular with the youngsters at Sherbrooke and Quebec.

of sire, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere Agricultural School had senior herd, senior get and progeny of dam. This school had the senior and grand champion cow, Viola de Pilote, and the reserve junior champion, Zoupe de Pilote. Ernest Sylvestre had the junior championship on Louise de la Victoire and the reserve senior and grand champion was Aliette 3-V, for L. A. Sylvestre.

The senior and grand champion bull was O. A. Fowler's Tixandre Ferme Centrale again, with reserve honours going to R. Desautels Maurice d'Etchemin. Armand Leclerc had the junior champion, Julien Villemaire, and reserve was Bijou de la Victorie for E. Sylvestre.

Holsteins

The entries of H. L. Guilbert, Brown Corporation and Mrs. B. M. Hallward led the parade as far as Holsteins were concerned; herds in this breed represented St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Huntingdon, Bois Brancs, Lake St. John and Quebec regions. The senior and grand champion bull was Guilbert's Montvic Emperor Ajax, reserve honours and the junior championship going to Brown Corporation's Brown's McMaster Joe. Reserve senior was Mrs. B. M. Hallward's Elmcroft F. J. Triune, and reserve junior Guilbert's Eglantier's Emperor Brass Hat.

In females, Guilbert had senior and grand championships on Spruce Haven Farm Triumph and the re-serve junior on Eglantier's Empress Papoose. The junior champion was Brown Corporations's Brown's Mistress Annie 2nd and reserve senior and grand went to their Brown's Mistress Annette. Guilbert won in three group classes, Brown Corporation took first in junior herd and W. Verville placed in the senior get class. W. A. Hodge was the judge.

Jerseys

The best Jersey herds of the Eastern Townships were out along with herds from the regions of St. Hyacinthe,

Three Rivers, Montreal and Quebec. Emile Couture, Rosaire Bedard, A. A. Carson and Jean Paul Dubuc between them had the champions and the tops in most of the classes. Judging was done by Henri Pintal.

Junior and grand champion male was Carson's Pine-tree Sporting Model, senior and reserve grand being Couture's Pinetree Valiant Sultan. The reserve junior ribbon went to Dubuc's Pinetree Valiant Knight and reserve senior was Pride Rita's Lad for R. Bedard.

Female championships went to Couture, grand champion on Pinetree Pinn's Pamela; to Carson, junior champion on Richmond Doris; to J. Becotte, reserve grand champion on Sporting Beauty Gamboge and to Dubuc, reserve junior on Caliph's Oxford Pierette.

The senior herd award went to Couture, senior get of sire to Bedard and the other group classes were topped by Carson who also took the Minister of Agriculture's special award.

Agricultural Merit Awards

Six Commanders Decorated



With all the ceremony which is associated with the presentation of the highest awards which the Provincial Department of Agriculture can confer on Quebec farmers, the winners of the 1947 Agricultural Merit Competition were presented with their medals at a special ceremony during Fair Week at Quebec.

At an afternoon gathering in the Coliseum building on the fair grounds, two gold medals, thirty-eight silver and forty-eight bronze medals were distributed, and the winners and their wives were entertained later at the traditional banquet.

In the professional farmers' class the coveted gold medal was won this year by Mr. J. A. Rheault, a Holstein breeder from Deschaillons, who scored 91.5% on his farm operations during the past year. Mr. Rheault has a 134-acre farm with 90 acres under cultivation, 90% of which has been tile drained.

Mr. Rheault is a dairy farmer with poultry and truck gardening as side lines, and his farm operations brought in a gross income of some \$7000 last year. His herd consists of 15 milking cows, 8 heifers and a herd sire, and in 1946 his average production was 11,953 pounds of milk. Other livestock includes 4 horses, 8 sheep, 9 hogs and 150 hens. He sells his milk in Quebec

Hogs and Sheep

In Yorkshires, Antonio Sevigny of Princeville had the champion boar and placed first in five classes. The best sow was shown by L. A. Sylvestre who won in two other classes. O. A. Fowler was the only exhibitor showing Tamworths.

J. H. Couture and J. L. McCarthy had all the best of the Leicester classes. Slack Bros. led with Shropshires and Cheviots and J. B. Grenier of Yamachiche cleaned up with Oxfords.

Horses

The exhibits of National Breweries and L. J. Bois, St. Jean Port Joli, took the ribbons for the Percheron classes and Edmond Proteau and Emile Bolduc had little competition in the Belgian classes. The Deschambault Farm School dominated the classes in Canadians, though Alex Fournier of Montmagny had reserve grand champion stallion.

and the products of his poultry and vegetable operations are disposed of locally.

Three grown sons on the farm are credited by Mr. Rheault for much of the success he has had with his property since he bought it in 1936, and they have all worked together at clearing, cleaning, draining and fertilizing the soil, with the result that now he has one of the most prosperous farms in the province. In accepting his award, Mr. Rheault acknowledged that while he and his sons had managed to carry out many improvements in the last ten years, many suggestions for their work had come from his wife who, with her six daughters, complete Mr. Rheault's family circle.

In Class "B", for non-professional farmers, the gold medal was awarded to Mr. Alcide Nadeau of St. Patrice, Riviere du Loup, who operates a modern dairy and ice cream plant, and also has a 250 acre dairy farm on which he keeps 75 head of Ayrshire cattle and a few horses and hens. In 1942 he was winner of a silver medal, and this year he was placed first in the gold medal competition over two other competitors, the Christian Brothers of St. Foy and J. H. Rondeau of St. Elisabeth.

Banquet Was Well Attended

The evening banquet is always the highlight of the day, and again this year the hall was filled with contestants who had come to Quebec to receive their awards and to see the fair. Minister of Agriculture Barre presided, and head table guests included Premier Duplessis, Opposition Leader Godbout, a number of cabinet ministers, representatives of the Church and those who

were to be decorated with the Order of Commander of Agricultural Merit for distinguished service to Quebec's agriculture.

Six individuals were so honoured this year: two members of the clergy, an English-speaking farmer, the Minister of Colonization, the chief of the provincial agronomic corps and a federal agricultural economist.

The Bishop of Rimouski, Mgr. George Courchesne, was the first to be presented with his decoration, which was accepted on his behalf by the Premier. In the Rimouski district Mgr. Courchesne has, in the past 15 years, established no less than 33 new parishes, 28 of them in farm districts, and has always been a valiant friend to farmers in the areas of the province where his authority extends.

The Hon. J. D. Begin, Minister of Colonization has, in virtue of his position, a lot to do with farmers and farming and is, in fact, the son of a colonist and therefore knows from experience what is involved in setting up a new home in the undeveloped areas of Quebec. The title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit is a logical one for him to possess.

Mr. P. D. McArthur of Howick needs little introduction to our readers. Crack Ayrshire breeder, an able administrator and executive on innumerable boards, societies and associations, a tireless worker in the cause of agriculture and citizenship, Mr. McArthur will wear his honour with dignity. In presenting him for his award, Mr. Barre pointed out that Mr. McArthur's first appearance as an exhibitor was at the age of 12, when he took first prize in an Ayrshire class at the county fair at Ste. Martine, and the enthusiasm which he possessed then for Ayrshire breeding has never flagged.

Albert Gosselin, a graduate of Oka and an agricultural economist in the Federal service for the past 25 years, a delegate to the International Food Conference

at Copenhagen last year, is a native of Quebec whose continued interest in Quebec farm affairs the Department of Agriculture is glad to recognize.

Abbe Roch Majeau, accompanied some 60 families from the Joliette district when they went to St. Urbain de Remigny in Temiscamingue county to set up a new parish in that colonization district. In the past 12 years he has seen his parish double in size: he has seen a fine stone church built and six schools established. He has been the inspiration for the organization of a U.C.C. club, farmers' clubs, a credit union, a co-operative and several other associations. Abbe Majeau has nothing but good to say of his parishioners, and his talk after he had received his decoration left his hearers with a vivid impression of the hardships which must be endured by the folk who move into an undeveloped region of the province.

Ernest Dube, the present chief of the agronomic service, is a former regional agronomist at Rimouski and Carleton who has been given the arduous task of re-organizing the agronomic service in this province, and he accepted his honours in the name of every member of his staff.

Minister of Agriculture Barre stated that there had been 100 contestants this year, in spite of bad cropping conditions that had discouraged a number of others who might otherwise have entered. He also noted that the total scores made in the contest were consistently lower than in previous years. This did not mean that farmers in district No. 3 are less efficient than those in districts where the contest was held in previous years: the difference is due to the new scoring system put into operation this season for the first time.

Premier Duplessis and Mr. Godbout both spoke briefly, congratulating the winners and emphasizing the importance of the farming community in the national economy. The visitors were welcomed on behalf of the city by the acting mayor, who mentioned the fact that new buildings at the exhibition grounds were urgently needed, and that some of them at least would be ready for use next summer.

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P. D. McArthur, wearing the Order of Commander of Agricultural Merit, speaking at the banquet. At the table behind him are, left to right, Premier Duplessis, Hon. Laurent Barré, Alcide Nadeau, gold medallist in the non-professional class and Hon. J. Adelard Godbout.

Sherbrooke's 62nd Anniversary Exhibition

The 1947 edition of the Sherbrooke Fair was the third since the exhibition grounds were returned by the Army, which had been in possession during the war years, and livestock and other entries were well up to prewar standards, with a considerable improvement shown over both 1945 and 1946. One feature at the fair this year, which had been missing for a long time, was the exhibits of automobiles, tractors and various items of farm machinery, which were attracting interested crowds in the building specially set aside for this equipment. Other samples of larger machines which could not find room in the building were spotted on the grounds.

All the barns were crowded with livestock and an overflow of some 75 head were quartered in the stalls at the side of the Arena building. Chiefly due to the large numbers of animals in the dairy classes, all the beef cattle classes have been transferred to the Winter Fair to be held in October, which is to be no longer merely a Fat Stock Sale.

Including the calf club entries there were 166 head of Holsteins out, 144 Jerseys, 125 Ayrshires and 17 Canadians; hogs numbered 95 and sheep 122. Poultry entries were lighter and there were a number of empty cages in the poultry building. In the various horse classes there were 105 head to be placed.

The field crops classes were not large, but exhibits were good, with attractive displays of garden vegetables set up in the agriculture building. The maple products booths, particularly in these days of continued sugar rationing, were particularly interesting and well planned. Flowers and handwork were also well represented.

Local merchants and industries went to a great deal of trouble to set up attractive displays in the industrial building, which was filled to capacity with exhibits of all kinds, including those of the Federal and Provincial government departments. That of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, illustrating with an excellent scale model what can be the result of carelessness with fire in the forest, was a particularly good crowd stopper.

Junior Activities

As usual at Sherbrooke, events for members of junior farmers' clubs were given a prominent part in the programme, and the chief item of interest was, of course, the judging competition to determine who should carry the Quebec standard to the National Contests to be held in Toronto in November.

Finals in the contests were completed on the Wednesday of fair week and the results announced at a special banquet arranged for that evening. In dairy cattle



These are the calf club members who made the trip to Sherbrooke this year.

judging the team of Jean Louis Leonard and Rene Boivin of the St. Jovite club took top honours with a score of 972 out of a possible 1200 points to win the Sir Henry Thornton Trophy. In second place came Harold McCaig and Murray McEwen of Ormstown-Chateauguay with 960 points, McEwen being high individual scorer and winning the Boiley Trophy with a score of 525 out of a possible 600.

The winning hog team was Denis Forest and Fabien Gaudet of Ste. Marie Salomee, Montcalm county and Osias Mondou and Rolland Sauve of St. Placide were tops in sheep judging. In beef cattle work Ernest Allen and his brother Lawrence, of the Inverness-Megantic club placed first with 691 out of a possible 800 points. The champion showman for entrants over 16 years of age was J. Luc Sauvage of St. Alphonse de Granby, who had previously won the Kiwanis Cup at the Waterloo fair. For entrants under 16 the winner was Miss Cecile Bisson from Victoriaville. Altogether, there were 100 junior club members at the fair this year and every one of them seemed to be having a profitable and interesting time.

Ayrshires

The St. Julien Hospital entries dominated the Ayrshire show, winning first place in ten of the classes and taking the junior and grand championship male on Grand Hotel Flagship, and reserve senior and reserve grand female on St. Julien Suprenante. Senior champion male was A. B. Lyster's Tommy des Ruisseaux and there was no reserve senior. George Petit and Sons with Rougemont Beau Prince had reserve junior and grand male and reserve junior female on Guenette 2nd. Senior and grand champion female was Willowlawn Ethel Lady for W. G. Miller and Marcel Ste. Marie had the junior on Des Pins Richesse. The St. Julien Hospital took all the group classes except the junior get of sire,





Paced by J. P. Fleury, D. J. MacMillan and Henri Héon, the calf club members start the livestock parade in front of the Sherbrooke grandstand.

where their entries placed third to Percy Whitcomb and George Petit. P. D. McArthur was the judge.

Holsteins

Holsteins, with 166 head, were the most numerous at the show, and here the tops were pretty well divided, seven individual breeders topping one class or another. Mrs. B. M. Hallward's Elmcroft Francy Joan's Triune was senior and grand champion bull and B. L. MacIntosh had the junior championship on Kayburn Rag Apple Bing and reserve senior and grand on Raymondale Patron. Reserve junior was M. W. Miller's Rayvicweit Spotlight Bill. In females, MacIntosh had reserve senior and grand on Cresdale Pathfinder Fobes Baeman with M. W. Miller taking senior and grand champion ribbon on Bonnieview Johanna Echo. The junior champion was Richmondale Expectation Wilma for Jean Paul Desroches; this was one of the calf club entries. Reserve junior was Mrs. Hallward's Frittenden Sunnida R. Lass.

MacIntosh won in three of the group classes, junior herd, junior and senior get of sire. M. W. Miller won the senior herd class and W. Verville placed first and second in progeny of dam. C. C. Haveland was the judge.

Jerseys

Several new exhibitors out with Jerseys for the first time lent interest to the judging of this breed, and calf club entries helped to swell the total to 144 head. A newcomer to the Sherbrooke ring, Pierre Veillon, dominated most of the classes, getting firsts in ten of the classes, with Miss E. B. Speyer's entries being put up top by judge Robinson in five. Other firsts were A. A. Carson (three) and A. Virgin (one).

The female championships were split between Veillon and Miss Speyer. Veillon had senior and grand and the reserve senior and grand on Wendybrook Lassie and Wendybrook Patricia, with Miss Speyer's Springmont

Vanguard's Lollipop and Springmont King's Jade taking junior and junior reserve ribbons.

Senior and grand male went to Carson's Pinetree Sporting Model and Miss Speyer had the senior champion on Springmont King's Corporal, and also the reserve grand on Springmont Bas Maradeur. P. Veillon had Gables Standard Vintage for reserve senior champion.

Canadians

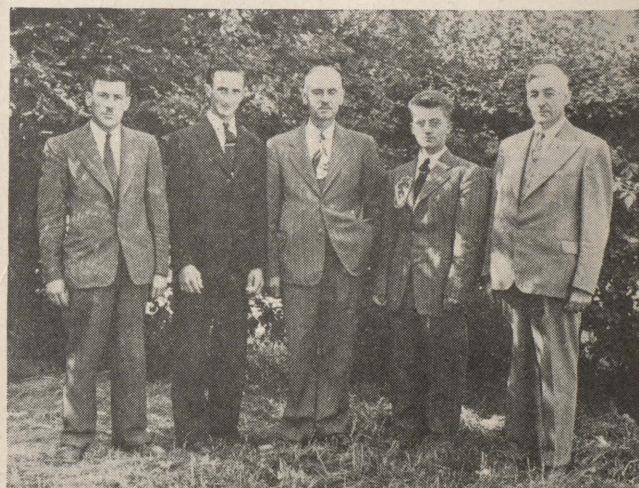
O. A. Fowler, Aime Demers and Roch Cayer were the only exhibitors with Canadians, with Demers dominating most of the classes and taking three championships, junior and reserve grand male (Julien Brilliant), senior and grand female on Tarveau de Bellevue and reserve senior female on Princesse. Roch Cayer had the junior and reserve grand female championships on Lone Oak Beulah and the reserve junior on Lone Oak Annie. Marc Leclerc was the judge.

Sheep and Hogs

J. L. Parnell, Frank Stalker and J. A. McBurney were the exhibitors with Leicesters, and the placings went in that order, with Parnell showing both champions. In Shropshires Slack Bros. headed the J. A. Woodward Estate entries in four out of seven classes and had both champions.

H. V. Burns had the tops in all but one of the Hampshire classes, with J. A. McBurney showing the champion ewe. In Southdowns Slack Bros. gave way to N. L. Cameron in one class, and Cameron showed the champion ram. There were no Oxfords at the show, and only Slack Bros. were showing Cheviots.

The swine entries were headed by Antonio Sevigny who swept everything in Yorkshires except two classes and the senior champion sow, which was an O. A. Fowler entry. The Woodward Estate showed Berkshires and O. A. Fowler placed one, two with Tamworths. Sevigny won in all three sections of the Quebec hog breeders class with Fowler runner-up.



The winning hog judging team was Denis Forest and Fabien Gaudet. Also in the picture are Henri Girard, J. P. Fleury and Henri Lauzier of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

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Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Once again we were thankful to have the old army tarpaulin for the grain had to be stacked this season too. It seems as if the more threshing outfits there are around, the harder it is to get one just when you need it. Of course the dry spell this year has something to do with it as the grain all ripened at nearly the same time no matter when it was sowed. It looks as if we should have a bigger grain crop than last year in spite of the fact that the barley was very light and the oats were drowned out in places. Probably oats would really have done better than the barley as the latter does not stand poor conditions as well. However it was so late when we got a chance to sow that field that the barley seemed the best gamble.

Certainly the new seeding of clover looks better than it did last fall, in fact some of it was so tall that it was a nuisance in drying the grain. It was knee-high when we reaped in some spots. It was rather interesting to notice where those spots were, too. One of them was on the knoll which we levelled off with a bulldozer. All the top-soil was pushed off down to hardpan so tough that a tractor could not plow it. Some people thought it would be years before anything would grow there. However we manured it in the fall and gave it an application of 0-14-7 fertilizer before it was harrowed. When we seeded it got the same fertilizer as the rest of the field, 300 lbs of 2-12-6. The oats was light but the growth of clover was amazing. We are wondering if the sub-soil was better supplied with lime than the top-soil.

The other spot was where we had grain not seeded down last year and potatoes. This year we tried harrowing it without plowing as Louis Bromfield wrote that this gave a surface mulch of stubble and weeds which helped the young clover. It certainly did but the oat crop was much lighter

than on the other half of the field. This section was in hay last year and spring plowed. Both parts were top-dressed with manure last fall and fertilized at seeding. One had the best clover, the other the best grain. If we could find a method that gave the best grain and clover both on the same field, that would be something.

Speaking of the best clover, the ladino clover that we saw at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm was easily the best we ever saw. If we could learn to make it grow like that on our farms, the cattle would have a much different class of pasture than they do now. And the possibilities of providing 'winter pasture' in the form of clover silage from the same crop are worth thinking about. But it almost scares one to think of the increased production of dairy products which might result from a large-scale use of such a crop. However in some cases the change might be a lessening in production costs rather than increased production. In many cases both these results would be achieved and the lowered cost of production might well increase consumption to take care of any extra milk. Anyway, according to Prof. Millar who spoke at the Forum Field Day, there is a great deal still to learn about the ladino before it is used on a large scale. But experts on his side of the line are trying to learn those things and some of them will certainly be learnt at Lennoxville in following through the experiment that the ladino will play a part in within the next few years. Anyway I hope the acre that we sowed this spring is even half as good next year.

Once again we postponed the fall rye seeding for the cost of seed seemed so high that it looked doubtful if it could be a paying proposition after we hired a tractor to plow for it. There is also a chance that rust will spoil it for pasture purposes. We did get further than ever before with the project as we got a field manured for it. However that can be

plowed later for next year. Perhaps the manure will give a little extra pasture before it is plowed.

This year we lost our little colt. It came when we were busy haying and got caught in a fallen tree. It had to wait quite a while before it got a chance to nurse and then it had the colic. Too late we found that an injection was what was apt to be needed. Anyway perhaps it wasn't worth raising as everyone wants a gas-eating horse now. However we used horses more this year than ever before. They had to do the harrowing and we used two teams in haying. Then we reaped the grain with them by borrowing a fifty year old binder from a neighbour. If we had waited for a tractor to harrow, there would have been no grain to reap, or for a tractor to reap the grain would have spoilt.

Electricity on the Farm

Electric power on the farm, much talked about today, would be no cure-all for the disabilities of agriculture, but it would make a substantial contribution to improvement. Electricity would be a great aid to farmers by increasing production, saving labour, and improving their standard of living at low cost. Larger output at smaller cost can be achieved by electricity in most kinds of farming, and advancing techniques in artificial sunlight, quick freezing of fruits and vegetables, and dehydration, open up new avenues of revenue-paying activities. Dr. Lee de Forest has predicted that one of the next big developments in electricity will be a method of electrifying farms so that two or three crops will be harvested every year. It hasn't come to that yet, but proper use of electric power will increase farm income, and the growth of rural electrification indicates that farmers regard it as practical. It removes drudgery and inconvenience from farm work and farm living; it will reduce the working hours of the farmer, his wife and children; it will help to keep young people on the land. There are more than 300 uses

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for electricity on farms, according to the United States Rural Electrification Administration, because, unlike the city home, the farmstead is a miniature factory as well as a residence. Provision of abundant fresh water on a farm where cows are kept improves milk production and increases the poundage of butter fat, but this cannot be assured until electric pumps, keeping cisterns filled automatically, oust the old oaken bucket. To provide the average farm family of 5 with water for a year, and to supply water for 4 cows, 3 beef cattle, a team of horses, 12 hogs, and 150 poultry would consume 440 hours of hand pumping a year, equal to 55 eight-hour days. All of that can be eliminated by installation of an electrically-driven pump.

The Census showed that 19.8 per cent of farms were electrified in 1941, including those which were using wind and gasoline electric charger plants. The provincial percentages, comparing 1931 with 1941, follows:

Province	1931	1941
Prince Edward Island	3.5	5.4
Nova Scotia	8.3	26.0
New Brunswick	8.6	18.5
Quebec	13.2	23.3
Ontario	12.8	37.0
Manitoba	2.3	7.3
Saskatchewan	1.4	4.7
Alberta	1.7	5.4
British Columbia	21.8	35.8

It was pointed out that the larger

percentages in some provinces could be attributed to the fact that they had smaller farms, closer together and therefore easier to serve. In Ontario, lines were not generally built unless there was assurance of at least two customers per mile of line, while in Quebec one area had nearly 6 customers per mile.

Some farms may be denied the benefit of laid-on electricity, because they are located in areas of sparse population, or are cut off from normal service by physical barriers. In such cases, self-contained electrical generating units may be used. There is great variety of wind and fuel driven plants, to suit various sizes of farms and differing needs. A survey in Alberta indicated the average investment to be \$400 in wind and fuel plants, and \$700 in combination plants.

In its peace-time use, electricity has given more than 60 per cent of Canada's population the use of light, home conveniences and labour-saving machines which help living conditions. All provinces are determined that this boon shall be extended as quickly as possible to as many as possible of the remaining 40 per cent.

Royal Bank News Letter.

Eight Years of Subsidies

In eight years 1939 to 1946 inclusive, a total of approximately \$500 millions has been paid out in subsidies of various kinds by the Dom-

inion government in connection with the agricultural industry. Figures compiled by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, from a special report issued by the economics division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture recently, show the division of subsidy payments for various branches of the industry to be as follows:

Prairie Farm Assistance, including prairie farm income and wheat acreage reduction payments	\$165,346,000
subsidies paid re milk, cheese, butterfat, etc.....	163,650,000
Livestock and Poultry, including an estimate of \$800,000 paid as subsidy in connection with the purchase of beef by WPTB in 1943	35,185,000
Feed Assistance, etc.	106,100,000
Fertilizers, etc.	4,076,000
Seeds Program, etc.	1,083,000
Rebates on flax machinery	174,000
Fruits and Vegetables, including apple agreements	19,666,000
Total of all subsidies	\$495,280,000

Clean and Disinfect Poultry Crates

Dirty shipping crates are a menace to the poultry industry. Farmers do not like having a truck drive into their yard with a load of filthy crates. They fear that in this way their flocks may become infected.

At the request of poultry producers' organizations, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has conducted bacteriological tests of various methods of cleaning crates and keeping them clean. And the departments now makes the following recommendation.

Crates should be scraped and washed just as soon as they have been emptied at the poultry receiving station. But essential as scraping and washing are, they're not good enough by themselves. Each crate should be immersed in a tank containing a two per cent solution of Formalin.

For this purpose, every firm or co-operative handling live poultry should provide itself with a tank large enough to hold one crate. Into this, dip each crate after it has been scraped and washed. Then stack the disinfected crates and let them dry before shipping them again. The department describes this method of disinfection as a simple solution to a long standing problem.



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FARM DIVISION



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Ideas and Ideals

by Hazel C. Coates

Most people are interested in schools. This is especially true of those parents whose children are now commencing another school year.

We all want a high standard in our schools. Since our aim is to fit our boys and girls to live a useful and happy life in this complex age, we must plan carefully. Just what the future will demand is not clear to us, but there are certain fundamentals which will always be important. We must not forget the sturdy virtues of past years, such as thoroughness and self-reliance, as we add the many new, progressive ideas constantly appearing. Using what is good in past and present, we can build toward the ideal school for the future.

Among educationists, today, the word guidance is heard often. To be a successful counsellor requires great tact, the ability to read character, and a good amount of common sense. Since in most of our schools no special teacher is engaged for this work, the duty falls on the class teacher. This is where the parents and teacher can work together to good advantage.

Guidance is often classified as of three kinds: vocational, educational and social. It is readily seen that there is no distinct dividing line separating the groups.

You are anxious to have your boy or girl pursue those studies which will prove most useful in the life work he or she chooses. This is the time of year to call on the teacher and talk over your problem.

Unfortunately, all schools cannot vary their courses to meet all needs. The easy means of transportation, today often solves that problem. Pupils can go where their favourite subjects are taught. As we get more composite schools in Quebec, the needs will be met further.

In trying to offer vocational guidance, some of our High Schools invite speakers during the spring term to outline the opportunities offered in different lines of work. Perhaps, Womens' Institutes might sponsor some of these vocational addresses during this school year. Trips to nearby industrial plants are also of definite value. The idea is to help each boy or girl choose a life work that will be interesting. Happy people are our best citizens.

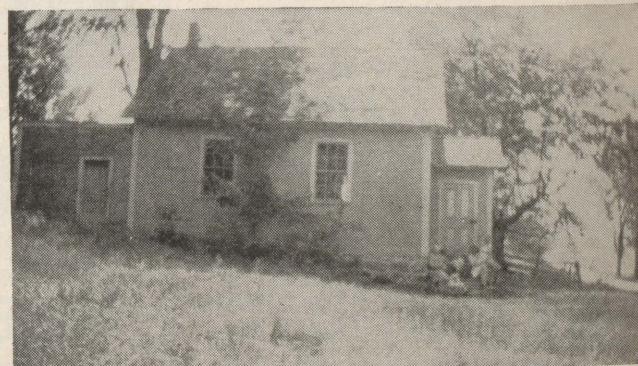
Social guidance is almost a full time job for any one. The social side of school life has always presented some problems. Most children learn to work together and play together quite easily, but others require

much patient help, lest they stay outsiders. I have seen children in all grades at school who were always left out of games and other youthful fun. This is only one type of child who needs help, and both parent and teacher can help. It seems to me that all social problems need co-operation between school and home. Above all, in fitting our youth to take their places as democratic citizens, we must be sure that joyous freedom does not become unrestrained liberty.

So, you see, guidance is really very practical, if handled wisely.

I wish that more parents would urge that our schools carry on Agricultural courses. We realize that good opportunities are offered young people in many localities, but these boys and girls get no credit for their knowledge at the close of a school year. How can we expect our youths to like farming? With our Agricultural Department to help, can we not make an effort to have Practical Agriculture become a High School subject in rural areas of Quebec?

South Roxton Hall



South Roxton Women's Institute is one of the few branches in this province possessing their own hall. At one time it was "the little red schoolhouse", but when consolidation arrived in that district it was purchased by the Institute for \$150. A fine hardwood floor was laid, a compact kitchen added, stove, piano, chairs and kitchen utensils acquired. Two long tables were made and with a donation of dishes from the local churches, a real community hall went into action. Money for these improvements was raised by various social activities and interested friends also made donations. It is rented for a small sum to wedding parties, etc. where no fee is charged, and enough is made in this way to pay for upkeep and insurance. For all other community activities it is used free of charge. The members of the South Roxton Women's Institute may well take pride in this project of providing a community centre and no wonder we read this statement in the story accompanying the picture, "The other branches in this county think it is fine that we have a hall of our own."

Introducing East and West Africa

by Florence P. Mortimer

Since in my outline for 1947, I asked that British Africa be made one of the sources of study, I think perhaps a short article on this might be of interest.

British West Africa consists of four territories, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria with a total area of 500,000 square miles and a population of 26 millions. The great majority of the population are negroes, speaking 40 principal languages. Christians number between 1 and 2 millions, Moslems about 8 millions, the remainder being pagans. About 3,000 British are employed in the four territories, one British to every 10,000 Africans.

The climate is hot with high humidity and heavy seasonal rains in the coast area. The temperature is about 80 degrees except in the interior, where it will range from 50 to 115 degrees. The wettest place is De-bundscha Point in the Cameroons, where an average of about 300 inches falls annually.

With exceptions West Africa is mostly flat, the highest point being the Cameroon Mountains, rising straight from the sea to a height of 13,350 ft.

Nigeria gets its name from the river Niger, the ninth longest river, 2,600 miles. Before the war Gold Coast and Nigeria were producing more than half of the world's cocoa and Nigeria and Gambia export 400,000 tons of ground nuts, more familiarly known as monkey or peanuts. Palm kernels and oil are also exported for the making of margarine, soap and cattle cake.

Two things are true of the West African people; first their skin is dark, second the King is their great father. For the rest, tribe, tongue, religion, costume, custom, occupation and outlook, are there in bewildering complexity. In the old days each tribe lived for itself alone, warring spasmodically with its neighbours, and slave raiding and human sacrifices were common, but today, while the tribe remains the social unit preserving the best, it is adapting itself to European ideas and economy.

West Africa is no longer the white man's grave. The tsetse fly infested bush is being cleared, and the swamps drained to check the breeding of mosquitoes, making life healthier for both African and whites. Schools are springing up everywhere, and the children are well cared for. Hospitals too are being built, both school and hostals being run by Africans.

"Take the fin of a fish, the tail of a rat, the head of a snake, and the foot of a fowl. Tie together in a bundle, place beneath the nose, and inhale deeply, and your headache will disappear." So says the medicine man. It is not so long since the witch doctor dominated primitive African society. He did it by genuine skill in herbalism, sleight of hand and force of personality.

Another important person was the drummer. He is selected as child, and apprenticed to the art, and when

he dies his soul is believed to inhabit all drums. From time immemorial the drum has summoned the people to palavers, warned them of danger, directed them on the battle field, brought news, preserved their legends and folk lore, beaten a heavy rhythm for their dances and mourned at their funerals. Dancing in Africa is highly developed and the dances are an exciting pattern of rhythm, movement and colour. The costumes, masks and head dresses are often works of art.

(East Africa will be given in a later issue)

A Successful Project



Some of the youngest members of the Scotstown Community Library with the librarian, Mrs. Cox.

A very real interest is taken by the Quebec Women's Institutes in promoting libraries. What has been done at Wakefield in establishing a Community Library is well known and several other branches are making a start on this important activity. Scotstown is one of these and is meeting with success. From the small beginning of a donation of \$5 given by the Women's Institute, the work has grown until now the yearly subscribers number 70 and the weekly output of books is about 120. At first a private home was used, but now they have a room in the High School, with 196 feet of shelves and 2200 books. Individuals also loan books and advantage is taken of the McGill Travelling Libraries and discards from the Montreal and Toronto Public Libraries. A yearly fee of \$1 is charged and this, with fines and money raised in various ways by the Institute, provides for the entire upkeep. A member, Mrs. John Cox, serves voluntarily as librarian and takes a great interest in the work, especially the children of all ages, who are members of the Library at an annual fee of 25 cents. The above picture shows Mrs. Cox with some of these young readers. To quote from the secretary's report, "Our aim is to make the Scotstown Community Library a place where the community may find helpful, recreative and inspirational reading for the benefit of all."

A Month With the W.I.

When it is necessary for the editorial axe to fall, it comes at the end of these notes. Unfortunately the alphabet brings Vaudreuil in that position. As the report from Cavagnal branch this month is so packed with news of interest we are reversing that order and giving them first place just on the chance it might happen again. Last winter, a class in needlecraft was started, led by a local graduate of Macdonald College. This proved so successful in arousing interest in handwork, that a large loom has now been purchased and Miss Walker is to give them a course in weaving this fall. Another important activity is the opening of a Youth Hostel by the county president, Mrs. J. D. Smythe, a work that is being stressed by the Q.W.I. And to complete the picture, a school fair was sponsored as usual, a successful rummage sale held and a travelling basket is going the rounds. This branch, in common with most of the others, report tea and sugar sent to Mrs. Ames to be used by the British Institutes that are entertaining Mrs. Smallman. It is gratifying to know there had been such a full response to this suggestion.

Argenteuil: Arundel has received a favourable reply from the School Board to their request that the local school be raised to the status of a High School and that hot lunches be furnished the pupils during the winter. Brownsburg joined with them for an enjoyable picnic. Frontier had a food and apron sale and heard an inspiring talk on International Relations. Lakefield sent a gift to a member residing now in Ontario. Pioneer had a talk by Rev. C. R. Long on his work in the Peace River district. Mille Isle sponsored a community picnic.

Brome: Austin enrolled two new members. Abercorn is remembering a boy shut in with a broken leg. Sutton exchanged recipes at this meeting and entertained the county president, Mrs. Harvey. South Bolton had a splendid exhibit of handicrafts at the provincial convention which attracted much favourable comment. They are enjoying a travelling library.

Bonaventure: New Richmond is another branch taking advantage of a travelling library. A tag day was held to raise funds for school prizes. Mrs. Sweetman, co-pres. was a guest at this meeting. Shigawake entertained Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Sweetman and Mrs. Mortimer at a special meeting.

Compton: This county staged a well planned exhibit at their local fair when booths were arranged depicting the activities of the various convenorships. Bury is meeting with success in their thrift shop project, for which space has been given in the Town Hall. Papers were given on current topics. Canterbury had the honour of having a member attend the celebration at Guelph. This was vividly reported at their meeting. East Clifton donated prizes to the Agricultural Society,



Convention, June 1947.
Mrs. Smallman with the
presidents of our two
most eastern counties:
Mrs. Miller, Gaspé, and
Mrs. Sweetman,
Bonaventure.

the Sawyerville High School and the School Fair. A varied programme was presented by the convenor of Home Economics.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield heard an address by their county nurse on "Contagious Diseases". Hemmingford is continuing the book circle. A box of used clothing was sent to England. Howick paid tribute to the memory of their first president, Mrs. Alex Younie, who has recently passed away. This branch, organized in 1911, was the second in the province. Ormstown has given \$350 to furnish a room in the new Barrie Memorial Hospital.

Gatineau: Aylmer East sponsored a picnic for the children of three district schools. Breckenridge joined with centre Eardley Choir in a social evening. Mrs. Fuller of Aylmer, gave a fine report of the celebration at Guelph. Eardley held a demonstration on "The Use of Cottage Cheese in Salads and Desserts." Kazabazua held their annual picnic for members and friends. Rupert; this branch has beautified their local cemetery at that point, land having been donated for that purpose. Wakefield reports a picnic and Wright had a paper entitled, "The World Intermingles."

Gaspe: L'anse aux Cousins held a flower show, the winning bouquet consisting of sweet peas and baby's breath. Wakeham; some original ideas are noted in their "Grandmother's Day" programme, such as; a noted Grandmother for rollcall, comments "An amusing saying or doing of my first grandchild" and a contest, "Things our grandmothers missed."

Missiquoi: Cowansville discussed, "Compulsory Military training for Canada" and heard a talk on a student movement, "Born into a new World".

Dunham remembered their secretary, who was celebrating her birthday, with a card shower. The hostess also served a birthday cake complete with candles. Fordyce had a discussion on Education led by the convenor. \$6.50 was realized from a travelling apron and

a new member was welcomed. St. Armand here the rollcall "The Greatest Change in the Community since I was a Girl" proved most popular.

Megantic: Inverness is enrolling in the Blue Cross Money was donated the Horticultural Society and a newly married member was presented with a silver bread tray.

Papineau: Lochaber held a dance to raise funds for the county treasury. Light refreshments were sold and the total proceeds were most satisfactory.

Pontiac: Beech Grove arranged for special prizes for boys and girls at the local fairs. Bristol Busy Bees entertained the grandmothers and presented engraved silver mugs to the president for her twin grandsons. Shawville enjoyed an article entitled, "The Ideal Husband" and a contest, "Filling the Pantry." Accounts were given of the beginning of their Institute, also the first one at Soney Creek. Quyon is presenting resolutions to their Town Council asking that all children under 16 be off the streets by 9 p.m., also that the wearing of bathing suits on the streets be forbidden. Wyman realized \$40 from a food sale, the proceeds to be used for the hospital fund.

Quebec: Valcartier held a most successful concert which was repeated in Quebec city. Mrs. McGibbon visited this branch and organized a junior Institute with 18 girls in the group. Good luck to you!

Rouville: Abbotsford held a social afternoon on the beautiful lawn of their hostess.

Richmond: Cleveland held a "Bring and Buy" sale and is working on articles for a sale this fall. Dennison's Mills had a salad tea in honour of their grandmothers. Gore reports a picnic and another member on the roll. Melbourne Ridge held a dance and are making repairs on the Hall. Shipton gave prizes for a perfect rendition of the Collect and held a rummage sale. Spooner Pond had a profitable programme consisting of a quiz on parliamentary procedure for an Institute meeting. Another Jr. W.I. is reported here. We wish them success also. Windsor Mills; a quiz on Institute

work is noted here and members visited veterans in the Hospital.

Shefford: Granby Hill included two sheets in their last Personal Parcel. Canning recipes were exchanged. South Roxton sent tea bags to England and Holland. Warden reports a most interesting rollcall, an exhibit of articles ranging in age from 50 to 125 years.

Sherbrooke: Brompton Road had the ever popular "Grandmother's Day". Belvidere presented their honorary president, Miss F. Drummond, who is ill, with a life membership. The retiring secretary, Mrs. Conley, was also given a remembrance. One new member was enrolled making a total of 37. Cherry River tells of a contest on bread and biscuits which were afterwards sold to raise funds for the treasury. Lennoxville also presented their pres. Mrs. Wallace with a life membership. Mrs. Kuhring was a guest and gave an address on UNESCO. Orford gave prizes at the annual picnic for the children. This branch took a prominent part in the Handicraft Exhibition held in Sherbrooke.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff is holding a paper drive and is completing their share of the county project, furnishing a room in the New Sherbrooke Hospital. Beebe voted \$25 towards the community swimming project. Maple sugar was sent to the veterans in hospital. North Hatley is assisting with the Community Scholarship and aided in a "tag day" for that purpose. \$100 was realized from a White Elephant sale. Tomifobia entertained the co. pres. Mrs. LeBaron, who gave splendid address on "Duties of Officers and Convenors". Way's Mills enjoyed a picnic at the home of one of the members.

F.W.I.C. Notes

Mrs. C. E. Dow, O.B.E., a former president of the Q.W.I. and Past President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, sailed from New York on Aug. 27, on the S/S Queen Mary. Mrs. Dow expects to visit some English Institutes and will then go to Holland for the Conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, which is meeting in Amsterdam, Sept. 9 to '13.

Previous to her departure Mrs. Dow, along with Mrs. C. H. Nadeau, both charter members of the Port Daniel W.I. were entertained at tea by their Branch. Mrs. Dow was presented with a gold maple leaf, suitably engraved, in recognition of her years of service and as "an emblem of her Citizenship" to be worn while traveling. A similar presentation was made to Mrs. Nadeau.

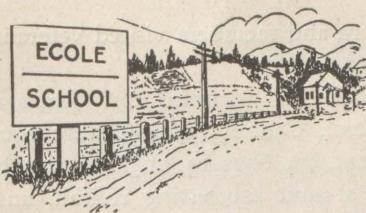
The Senior and Junior W.I.'s of Bonaventure Co. also recently presented Mrs. Dow with a beautiful calf-skin purse, containing a sum of money, as a tangible expression of their best wishes for her trip to Amsterdam. The members of the Quebec Women's Institutes heartily join in these good wishes for a safe and enjoyable trip.

JEAN ABERCROMBIE.

Publicity Director, F.W.I.C.



Executive Richmond County Women's Institute. Left to right: Mrs. J. Hawker, Treasurer; Mrs. V. R. Beattie, First vice-president; Mrs. Ira Patrick, President; Mrs. R. S. Kerr, Secretary; Mrs. Maude Healy, Second vice-president.



LIVING AND LEARNING



An Adventure in Community Living

by J. S. Cram

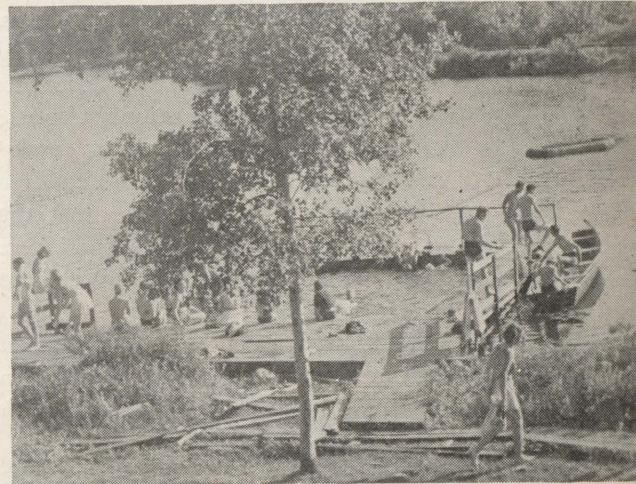
Summer school sponsored by Laval and McGill Universities shows 102 students how leadership and programmes can be developed.

What is an adult camp school, anyway? That was the question in a lot of people's minds as the train bore them toward Lac Chapleau, 60 miles north of Montreal. Few had much idea of what to expect. But the name—School of Community Programmes—sounded rather promising. And expectations rose still higher with the discovery that the title was usually shortened to an informal Laquemac—a condensation of the names of the school's proud parents, the Service Exterieur d'Education Sociale, Universite Laval, Quebec, and the Adult Education Service of McGill University at Macdonald College.

This 10 day school was described in its announcement as an adult camp school for the training of professional and volunteer workers in adult education and community programmes. But the newcomers had only a vague picture of what this might mean until they had a chance to sort each other out. Looking around, they saw an Abitibi farmer, a Sawyerville high school student, a senior Quebec Government official, a New York artist, a Parisian professor, a Montreal sales manager, an Edinburgh social worker, a Manitoba high school teacher, a Brazilian librarian, a Nova Scotia educator, a British actress and a Tennessee farm organizer.



Around mealtime everybody had a chance to talk over the events of the hour, and to become acquainted with people in other groups.



Twice a day there were opportunities for swimming and boating, under the supervision of qualified instructors and lifeguards.

Similar odd combinations were repeated again and again among the 102 people in the camp. Some were male, some female; some under twenty—not counting the half dozen youngsters who came along with their parents—and some well over fifty. Some spoke French, some English; some were Protestant, some Catholic, some Jewish. Most of them came from Quebec; but there were representatives from Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, from New York City and the hills of Tennessee—and even from Brazil, France and Scotland.

Not all of the non-Canadians had come to this country particularly to attend Camp Laquemac; but the fact that they considered it worth while to spend precious time there enhanced the prestige of the camp in everybody's eyes, and their presence added greatly to its value.

These people of diverse backgrounds had been carefully selected and brought together for a definite purpose. The main thread that joined all of them into one group that could work as a well-integrated whole was that each was actively interested in making his community a better place to live in.

Most of them came as walking question marks. They sought anything they could find, that would help them in their work and in their lives. Still others brought well-defined problems, in the hope that someone could

produce an answer. Very few thought that they had much to contribute to the school—even those who were instructing in some courses were registered as students in others.

As the campers arrived they were assigned rooms—not with other people from their own community, unless it was a husband-and-wife combination, but preferably with someone from another part of the world, and speaking another language. Thus established cliques were broken up at the outset; and during the 10 days of the camp they never seemed to form again.

So the camp got under way without distinction of rank, race, language, creed, or anything else. Each person was there as an individual on his own merits. But some type of organization was needed to keep things working smoothly. So, as soon as people had a little chance to get acquainted, and to form impressions of each others' merits, a town council was elected.

The soundness of the campers' judgment was shown by the make-up of this seven-person council. It was well balanced between the French-speaking and English-speaking, and it represented every province which had a student in the camp. This council elected as mayor of Laquemac a man who seemed qualified by his administrative experience to carry the burden of this responsible office.

The council had the task of organizing the camp's routine activities—supervision of dormitories, kitchen and dining room arrangements, keeping the grounds in good order, and all the other details that are essential for the smooth functioning of a community.

So the camp framework was set up. Within it, everything operated on a tight schedule. Each morning the rising bell rang at 7:30 and breakfast was served at 8. Then the crowd broke up into smaller groups for seminar discussions, which lasted from 9 to 11. That left time for a swim before lunch at 12:30.

After lunch there was a little free time for a chat—or a meeting; then the skill sessions went to work at 2. There were six workshop groups, each learning as it worked. The recreation group planned concerts and parties, the dramatics group prepared skits, the community singing group selected and prepared suitable songs for get-togethers of various kinds, the discussion methods group examined various forum techniques, the visual publicity group did posters and other art work for community projects, and the written publicity group published a daily newspaper based on camp activities.

At 4 each afternoon there was a break for tea. This break also provided a chance to see films, browse through the books and pamphlets in the library, listen to music, go for a hike or a swim or a boat-ride, or just relax for a while. Supper came at 6, followed by an evening programme which might include community singing, skits, discussions, talks, films and dancing. After cocoa had

been served at 11 the campers were mostly just about ready for bed.

With this well-stuffed schedule, on top of the work required to keep rooms in order and all-inclusive crew duty in serving meals and cleaning up, plus a few extemporaneous meetings thrown in at odd intervals, most of the campers found their time was pretty well occupied. They soon discovered they weren't only talking community programmes, nor just listening to someone else talk about them—they were living community programmes just about every minute of the day. The extra minutes before and after meals, as well as mealtimes themselves, were spent in chatting to whoever happened to be handy at the moment; so during the course of the camp everyone had a chance to become acquainted with almost everyone else.

As the days passed it became obvious that new bonds were forming—bonds between people with no common geographical, vocational or language link, but simply groups of kindred spirits that had been drawn together. Most of these new groups were part French, part English. The English-speaking people were beginning to lose their self-consciousness about their often wobbly French; and they were met more than half-way by the French-speaking, whose English rapidly became more fluent.

A good opportunity to put this ever-increasing good will to work was provided by the skill sessions. There everyone would get down to work side by side, each doing part of one big job. With ideal summer weather these groups usually met out-doors, with the earth or rocks for seats. Under these circumstances no formality would have been possible, even if anyone had tried to impose it. The only thing that mattered was the job in hand, and its relationship to the bigger field of community programmes and objectives.



The Laquemac council meets in state, to plan the administration of the community. The man with the pipe is the mayor, and behind him are the press representatives, reporting the session.

Some of the campers, on arrival, wondered what could be accomplished through these skill sessions. What, for instance, could a person learn in 10 days that would enable him to use dramatics in building up his local community? That question puzzled several people when they saw dramatics listed on the announcement of workshop courses. But when they arrived and went to work, the answer began to unfold.

They learned that dramatics could be used for far more than fund-raising. They saw how a play could be selected, or a skit improvised, to point up a situation right in the community, and possibly even suggest a solution. They saw how publicity and organization could be handled to make the event a real success. They saw how these things were done in the camp—and they learned how to do them for themselves—by actually doing them.

So the people who entered the dramatics workshop gained a new and stimulating concept of the place of drama in modern life—not just for fund-raising, or to provide entertainment, but also to take an active part in advancing the programme of an organization, and bringing it nearer to realization of its objectives.

Similarly, those in the other skill sessions learned how to use the media at their service in advancing the welfare of the entire community. They learned how to use books and films, art and music, to draw people together and keep them going along the road of progress. And all the way through, the use of techniques was never divorced from consciousness of the ends to which these techniques should be used.

But the most vital discussion was in the seminars. It concerned the ends themselves, and the devices that had been found most successful in reaching them. The chief aims of adult education were defined early in the sessions as helping people to earn a living, to live a life and to mould a world. The big problem before the group was to find practical methods of developing this programme.

And it was here that many campers got their biggest surprise. They had expected they could simply listen to others tell them what to do. But the camp just didn't operate that way. Instead, they were asked to describe their own experiences in organizing groups, their problems in developing programmes, and their difficulties in finding real leaders. When all of this information had been brought to light, it was discussed by the group as a whole.

One of the biggest problems uncovered was the selection of leaders. There was quite general agreement that the most highly trained person is not always the best leader, and that it was much more difficult to find real organizing ability and vision combined in one person than to find technical ability. It was agreed that the best leader was usually a person who could evaluate

others and keep them working together toward a common goal.

The camp itself produced evidence of the truth of this concept. One of the least conspicuous of the campers, a man who spoke seldom, and then briefly and quietly, was recognized by the end of the first week as an outstanding leader. His complete grasp of problems, his broad vision and eager spirit of co-operation came to light during the discussions. His qualifications for leadership were acknowledged when he was elected to fill a vacancy on the council.

When the camp broke up practically everyone felt he had gained a great deal from it. Not only had he made new friends with vastly different backgrounds, who had left a deep imprint on his whole system of thinking and feeling. Not only had he gained experience at doing some special job, and new understanding of the objectives and methods of adult education.

He also took away the knowledge that there were many other people who were actively trying to speed human progress, just as he was. And he had a new-found confidence in their eventual success—a confidence which sprang from seeing what people could do when they had a chance.

Farm Forum Notes

by Floyd F. Griesbach

Alex Sim off to Michigan

Quebec Farm Forums are extending their good wishes to R. Alex Sim as he leaves, with his family, for Michigan State College to further his studies in Sociology. Alex. was a pioneer in Farm Radio Forum and served until recently as Secretary-Treasurer of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums.

During his absence the Macdonald College Adult Education Service will be under the direction of Prof. H. R. C. Avison of Macdonald College.

The President of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, Gordon Shufelt, and several members of the East Farnham Farm Forum, which was the first Forum organized in Quebec, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sim Wednesday, September 10, and presented Alex with a brief case in appreciation for his services to Farm Forums and the Council.

P. D. MacArthur

Farm Forums members are extending congratulations to Mr. P. D. MacArthur, a past President of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, who received the Order of Agricultural Merit from the Province at the Quebec Fair.

County Committees in Action

Arrangements were made for several community projects to take the place of the usual Fall Rally when

the Chateauguay-Huntingdon County Committee met at Ormstown recently. It was felt that the decision would make it possible for more people to take part in the Fall work of acquainting people with the Farm Forums and raising funds for local and provincial work. Mr. J. D. Lang, Brysonville, and Mr. Allan Crutchfield, Huntingdon were elected Chairman and Secretary respectively for the season.

Resolutions

, Resolutions regarding Farm Labor, Illegal Export of Feed, and the price of Butter were passed by the Executive of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums when meeting at Macdonald College, September 6.

The resolution which had been received from county Committees emphasized that government and others were not solving the farm labor situation and urged the Federation of Agriculture to take more direct means.

Considerable concern was expressed about the quantity of feed being exported, in spite of the embargo, after receiving a subsidy to provide cheaper feed for Canadian livestock.

The resolution on butter called for a conference of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and Dairy Farmers of Canada to ascertain whether the recent rapid increase in the price of butter to the consumers was being passed on to those who produced the butter or was it an artificial rise that would upset the Canadian dairy industry.

Decorations

The Farm Forum office has been completely redecorated in an effective color scheme of blue and white. This was just a beginning in decorating the Adult Education Service at Macdonald College. The Information Centre has become an interesting creation with red, white, and blue; the nursery school received some alterations including a new floor covering; the handicraft girls are in the midst of decorating their room and the main office is looking forward to meeting the painters in the near future. All of which will assist in extending a cordial welcome to all visitors.

Herb Hannam to Geneva

Mr. H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture has been appointed as advisor-member of the Canadian Government delegation to the 3rd annual meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Mr. Hannam left August 20 to join the Canadian delegation at Geneva, Switzerland. During the trip he will attend a meeting of the executive committee of the I.F.A.P. which will be presided over by James Turner of England, President of the International Federation.

Rural Housing

On several occasions resolutions have been passed by the Quebec Farm Forums regarding the need for more

and better rural homes. Those Forums will therefore be interested in the following report from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture: —

"Loans for the construction of farm housing are now available under the national housing act, and applications for such are being received by the regional and branch offices of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, a government-sponsored corporation. The maximum loan available to the owner of a farm on which there is no existing mortgage or other encumbrance, is \$5000, or the actual cost of building the house, or two-thirds of the appraised value of the farm, whichever of these is the least. Where there is already a mortgage in existence on the farm, a maximum of \$8000 may be secured, in which case the existing mortgage will be cleared off, and a first mortgage taken by the housing corporation for the entire amount involved. The rate of interest to be charged on all loans under this act is 4½%."

"Loans under this plan are for new housing only, not for additions to present housing or for improvements. Loans for the latter are obtainable under the farm improvements loans act."

Lennoxville Field Day

The Farm Forum Field Day at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm has been revived after a brief lapse during war years. Over 200 people gathered in the shade of the beautiful pines to hear addresses by Assistant Dean, Paul Miller of Burlington University, and Rodger Witcombe, county agent, Newport and others. After lunch everyone wandered over the farm admiring and feeling samples of improved livestock and crops.

Cleaning Out Weed Seeds

All seeds require thorough cleaning and grading to remove weed seeds and offal, as well as light and shrunken kernels. Both experience and experiments have demonstrated the fact that the largest yield per acre may be expected from the use of large, sound, plump seed rather than from seed which has been poorly cleaned and graded.

In many places in Canada there are well-equipped seed cleaning of seed is due in most cases to lack of proper that these seed cleaning establishments may not be conveniently near some of the farmers whose only alternative is to clean their own seed. The farm-sized fanning mill, however, can do a good job if carefully operated. Improper cleaning of seed is due in most cases to lack of proper sieves or screens, or to improper adaptation of the mill. Some of the weed seeds are difficult to separate, but most of them can be removed if proper sieves are used and time is taken to determine the proper combination of size and slope of sieve, shake, air blast and rate at which the seed passes over the sieves.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Macdonald Grads Awarded A.I.C. Scholarships

Continuing the policy begun last year, the Agricultural Institute of Canada (formerly the C.S.T.A.) have awarded twenty scholarships for advanced study in agriculture. Each scholarship is worth \$800, and the holders will take their training and do their research at various universities in Canada and the United States, wherever the facilities for the work they wish to do are available.

The funds for these scholarships are contributed by industrial firms which have a stake in agriculture, and to whose interests it is to have research on agricultural problems carried out.

Of the twenty scholarships awarded, six went to former students of Macdonald College. D. G. Chapman, demonstrator in chemistry and warden of the men's residence at the College, obtained his M.Sc. degree in chemistry in 1945, and is working toward his doctor's degree. His award is tenable at Macdonald College.

A. A. Hanson obtained his master's degree in 1946 and has been on the staff of the Agronomy Department here since that time. He has been given leave of absence to continue post-graduate work in plant science at the University of Minnesota.

D. F. Hardwick took a qualifying year in the Entomology Department in 1946-47, as preparation for graduate work in that subject. He will continue with graduate work here this year, on a scholarship sponsored by the Imperial Tobacco Company.

A. W. MacPhee came to Mac in 1938 with a scholarship offered by the College to the graduate of the N.S.A.C. with the highest standing in their final year. He obtained his B.Sc. (Agr.) degree in 1940 and his master's degree in entomology this month. He will continue with advanced studies at the University of California on a scholarship sponsored by the Imperial Oil Company.

Morris Whiteman graduated in agricultural engineering last May and, sponsored by the Alberta Wheat Pool, will do advanced work in agricultural engineering at the University of British Columbia this session.

J. R. Wright came to Mac from the N.S.A.C. and

graduated in chemistry in 1940. He was another scholarship winner of the class of 1938. He has been assistant provincial chemist in Nova Scotia, and now goes to continue his studies on soil science at Michigan State College.

To all these scholarship winners, our hearty congratulations and best wishes for their future success in their chosen fields, in which they have already demonstrated outstanding ability.

Just a year ago we wrote a paragraph on the College Page about the prospects for registration for the 1946-47 session, in which we said that, counting all the different courses we have at Mac there would be almost 800 students registered. That was a big crowd, the biggest we have ever had, but this year's student body is going to be even larger. Final figures for 1947-48 are not completed as yet, but we are expecting something like 860 students by the time all the classes have registered.

The largest class will be in the third year of the B.Sc. (Agr.) course. There was a very large registration in the first year at all colleges in the fall of 1945, when all the veterans were being discharged from the armed forces and were making their way to college. To swell the ranks of these freshmen of 1945-46, now entering the third year of the course have come almost fifty students who have now completed two years of work at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, so that our enrollment of one hundred and thirty-one students in our third year is an all-time record, and one that is likely to stand for some time.

Registration in the School for Teachers is slightly above last year's, with an encouraging increase in the number of men taking the course. In Household Science, as well as in Agriculture, we have had to limit acceptances again this year, for we simply cannot find accommodation for all the students who wish to come to college.

Professor W. A. Maw, Chairman of the Poultry Department at Macdonald College, and joint chairman of the Quebec Poultry Industry Committee, was recently appointed President of the Poultry Science Association at the final session of the group's thirty sixth annual meeting recently held at Clemson, South Carolina.

FIVE LAMBS . . . (Cont. from page 8)

ewes with grain rather than pasture, no special feed mixtures are necessary. As mentioned previously, no particular nutrient is required to do the job but just extra feed in general. Of the farm grains which are likely to be available, oats are preferred by sheep. They may be fed alone or mixed with such millfeeds as wheat bran, or the oilmeals—linseed, soybean, etc. Except in cases where the ewes are in poor condition an allowance of one-half pound of grain feed per ewe each day will prove effective.

In some cases, for example where the flock is small, it may be more practicable to carry some suitable green crop to the ewes. Besides such crops as those mentioned above, cabbage can be effectively used under

these conditions. But this method is not likely to be followed by anyone who has a reasonable alternative.

U.S. Will Employ Specialists To Sell Farm Products Abroad

Commodity specialists are to be assigned by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to stimulate foreign demand for products such as fruits, tree nuts, tobacco, cotton, rice and other agricultural items that are produced by the U.S. in excess of normal domestic needs.

The men assigned to this work will officially represent the U.S. government in contacting foreign government agencies, exporters, importers and consumers groups abroad, and will also deal directly with foreign purchasing agents in the United States.

Co-operation Essential for Soil Conservation

"**M**ILLIONS of tons of good top soil have been washing to places where they are of less value than previously. Millions of dollars have been lost because of a lack of a clear-cut drainage policy in parts of Canada where there is heavy precipitation, while in the irrigable parts of Canada advancement in planning for crop irrigation districts has been by no means assisted by lack of Federal and Provincial agreements."

These are the words of Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service. They suggest that our soil conservation problem is not so much ignorance of the measures that need to be taken as lack of the organization necessary to undertake the job.

"While we dispute or argue authority and responsibilities, present farming practices are causing continued soil deterioration," warns Dr. Archibald. "Now, there is no reason whatsoever why Federal and Provincial departments may not only work together on a national program of this kind, but create a spirit of co-operation which will inspire farmers themselves to work together."

The Experimental Farms Director saw, when disaster struck a Western Canadian community and affected all the farmers, how quickly they were prepared to get together and consider not only what the government could do to solve the problem, but what they themselves must do on their own land and with their own equipment. He saw that the research man, the extension man and the educational man must be equipped to give guidance to farmers when asked for it, to meet a community or regional disaster.

But turning to Ontario, he asked if it was any wonder that the Ontario farmer might become confused in deciding where he might get authentic information, guidance or assistance on soil conservation. And he thought that agricultural representatives might be equally confused about the best place to go.

There was good reason for this confusion in people's minds, said Dr. Archibald. It lay in the number of organizations that are interested in soil conservation, without any over-all co-ordination. For example, under the authority of the Ontario government those interested

in the fundamental principles of soil conservation included the following:

Department of Planning and Development; Department of Agriculture; Ontario Agricultural College; several Universities; the Hydro-Electric Commission; the Ontario Research Foundation; the Farm Products Control Boards; the Milk Control Boards; and the Department of Drainage Loans.

In the Dominion Government service he listed a number of services equally interested in conservation of agricultural soils. They included the Production, Marketing, Science and Experimental Farms Services of the Department of Agriculture, the National Film Board, the Farm Improvement Loans, the Farm Loan Board, Veterans' Land Act, National Research Council and others.

Dr. Archibald pointed out that numerous commercial organizations were also deeply interested in problems of fertilizers, feeds, machinery and other similar factors important in a soil conservation program.

He wound up by saying that a thorough stock-taking of our resources, a plan of better land use and a plan of land settlement which will bring back to production 100 percent of the land which may be rated as agricultural soils constitute our duty and our responsibility. It is obvious that before this can be done all the different agencies interested in soil conservation will have to pool their information and decide what aspects of the work each is best equipped to handle.

\$65,000,000 Goes to Lunches For U.S. School Children

School lunches for U.S. children are assured by a \$65,000,000 appropriation for 1947-48. Of the total, \$48,750,000 will be allocated to the participating states and territories, to reimburse schools for their purchases of the food required.

The remaining money will cover administration and the purchase of foods by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to meet specific nutritional requirements of school children.



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